

SO5P1177W000



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 537 097 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
26.08.1998 Bulletin 1998/35

(51) Int Cl. 6: **G06F 3/033**

(21) Application number: **92480088.1**

(22) Date of filing: **22.06.1992**

(54) Method and system for incrementally changing window size on a display

Verfahren und System zur stufenweisen Änderung der Fensterabmessung auf einem Anzeigeschirm

Méthode et système pour la modification incrémentale de la dimension d'une fenêtre sur un écran d'affichage

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB IT

• Kerr, Linda L.
North Richland Hills, TX 76180 (US)

(30) Priority: **10.07.1991 US 727731**

(74) Representative: **de Pena, Alain**

(43) Date of publication of application:
14.04.1993 Bulletin 1993/15

Compagnie IBM France
Département de Propriété Intellectuelle
06610 La Gaude (FR)

(73) Proprietor: **International Business Machines Corporation**
Armonk, N.Y. 10504 (US)

(56) References cited:
EP-A- 0 327 781

(72) Inventors:
• Torres, Robert J.
Colleyville, TX 76034 (US)

• IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN vol.
33, no. 12, 12 July 1991, NEW YORK US pages
225 - 228 'METHOD FOR RESIZING A WINDOW
WHILE KEEPING THE HORIZONTAL/VERTICAL
RATIO'

EP 0 537 097 B1

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description

The present invention relates to methods and systems for changing the size of windows presented on a computer display.

Windows are graphical interface components that present objects and actions to computer operators. Windows are presented to operators by way of a computer display or screen. A window in effect allows a user or operator to see an image of an application that has been constructed by the computer.

One advantage of using windows is that plural applications programs as well as plural files can be accessed and used at the same time. Each file and each program runs in its own window. The screen may thus contain plural windows.

The user can adjust the size of the individual windows to see either more or less of their contents. For example, a window can be expanded to maximum size, wherein the window fills the entire display screen. Alternatively, a window can be sized smaller than the display screen so as to permit the viewing of two or more windows.

In the prior art, the size of a window is adjusted in one of two ways. To adjust the size to a maximum (so as to fill the entire screen) or to a minimum (so the window becomes an icon) maximize and minimize icons are provided on the window. The user selects the appropriate icon with the cursor and then requests action. To adjust the size of the window to sizes between maximum and minimum, the user must locate the cursor on a border of the window, request a sizing action to occur and then move the cursor to the selected location while dragging the border along. This drag method of adjusting window size is not very user friendly, because there is no icon for incremental sizing. In addition, the drag method is somewhat clumsy for a user to implement. More particularly, in the European patent application EPA0327781, a method is disclosed for maintaining all the information that is originally displayed in a window on a display screen as the size of the window is decreased. In the preferred embodiment is described a way to change the window size (as well as the size of the data inside the window, as all the information should be maintained in the new window). The input provided by the user to change the size of the window is a movement of the mouse. The computer calculates from this movement the amount of decrease expected. To the first size of the window and data is applied the percentage of decrease calculated from the user input; the new window and the new data are then displayed.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a method and system for incrementally sizing a window on a display.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a method and system for incrementally sizing a window on a display, which method utilizes sizing icons.

The system and method of the present invention is

for incrementally adjusting of the size of a window in a user interface with a data processing system. The window is displayed on the interface, with the window having data located therein. An enlarge icon and a reduce icon are displayed on the interface.

A user input for changing the size of the window is detected. The input comprises a selection of either the enlarge icon or the reduce icon. A new window size is determined according to a predetermined incremental value so as to form a new window. The new data that is to be located in the new window is determined. The new window and the new data located therein is then displayed on the interface.

In one aspect of the method of the present invention, the window has plural border segments around the perimeter of the window. The step of forming the new window occurs by holding at least one border segment fixed in position on the interface while the remaining border segments move relative to the fixed border segment.

In another aspect, if the border segment of the new window reaches a limit on the interface, then the fixed border segment of the new window is repositioned so that the new window can be viewed in its entirety on the interface.

In still another aspect, the user input is performed by locating an interface cursor on a selected one of the enlarge or reduce icons. The cursor is attached to the selected icon in the new window, wherein the cursor is automatically repositioned on the selected icon as the window changes size.

In still another aspect, the user is allowed to select the predetermined incremental value.

In another aspect, the method displays the window on the interface, with the window having data located therein. A user input for changing the size of the window is detected. A new window size according to a predetermined incremental value is determined so as to form a new window. New data that is to be located in the new window is determined. The new window and the new data located therein is then displayed on the interface.

Then, it is determined if the user input is continuous, wherein if the user input is continuous then the window is sized again in accordance with the predetermined incremental value and displayed on the interface. This allows the user to continuously increment the size of the window to a desired size.

In another aspect of the present invention, the method displays the window on the interface, the window having data located therein. An enlarge icon and a reduce icon are also displayed on the interface. A user input for changing the size of the window is detected. The input includes a selection of either the enlarge icon or the reduce icon by a cursor on the interface. A new window size is determined according to a predetermined incremental value so as to form a new window. The new window has newly positioned enlarge and reduce icons. New data that is to be located in the new window is determined. The cursor is attached to the se-

lected and newly positioned icon. The new window and the new data located therein are displayed on the interface.

In yet another aspect of the invention, the method displays the window on the interface, with the window having data located therein. An enlarge icon and a reduce icon are also displayed on the interface. A user input for changing the size of the window is detected. The input includes a first selection of the enlarge icon to incrementally enlarge the window, a second selection of the enlarge icon to enlarge the window to a predetermined maximum size, a first selection of the reduce icon to incrementally reduce the window and a second selection of the reduce icon to reduce the window to a predetermined minimum size. If the input includes one of the first selections of the enlarge or reduce icons, then a new window size is determined according to a predetermined incremental value so as to form a new window. If the input includes one of the second selections of the enlarge or reduce icons then a new window size is determined according to the respective predetermined maximum or minimum sizes. New data, if any, is determined to be located in the new window. The new window of the new data located therein are displayed on the interface. More specifically, the invention discloses a method for incrementally adjusting the size of a window in a user interface with a data processing system, comprising the steps of:

- a) displaying said window on said interface, said window having data located therein;
- b) displaying on said interface an enlarge icon and a reduce icon;
- c) detecting a user input for changing the size of said window, said input comprising a first selection of said enlarge icon, a second selection of said enlarge icon, a first selection of said reduce icon and a second selection of said reduce icon;
- d) identifying said detected user input as being one of said first or second selections of said enlarge icon or said first or second selections of said reduce icon and determining a new window size according to said detected and identified user input; said new window size being determined by respectively enlarging or reducing said new window size, according to a predetermined incremental value if said first selection of said enlarge icon or said first selection of said reduce icon is respectively detected, or by enlarging or reducing said new window size according to a respective predetermined maximum or minimum size if said second selection of said enlarge icon or said second selection of said reduce icon is respectively selected;
- e) determining new data that is to be located in said

new window;

- f) displaying said new window and said new data located therein on said interface.

5 Fig. 1 is a schematic view of a computer display screen, showing a window located thereon.

Fig. 2 is a schematic view of the screen of Fig. 1 after the window has been incrementally enlarged using the 10 method of the present invention in accordance with a preferred embodiment.

Fig. 3 is a schematic view of the screen of Fig. 2 after the window has been incrementally reduced in size using the method of the present invention.

15 Fig. 4 is a schematic view of the screen of Fig. 3 showing schematically the reduction of the window to an icon.

Figs. 5-9 are flow charts of the method of the 20 present invention. Fig. 5 is a flow chart that describes how a window is initially constructed on the display. Fig. 6 is a flow chart that describes how user inputs are monitored and acted upon. Fig. 7 is a flow chart that describes the subroutine for incrementally increasing window size. Fig. 8 is a flow chart that describes the subroutine for adjusting the size of the windows and determining the data that is to be displayed in the newly sized window. Fig. 9 is a flow chart of the subroutine for incrementally decreasing the size of the window.

Fig. 10 is a schematic view of a portion of the 25 screen, showing a window for use in customizing the size of the increments used in the method of the present invention.

Fig. 11 is a flow chart of the customizing subroutine.

Fig. 12 is a block diagram showing a data processing 30 system in accordance with the present invention.

In Fig. 1, there is shown a schematic representation of a computer display screen 11 or CRT monitor. Displayed on the screen 11 is a window 13. The window has a title bar 15, an action bar 17 and a client area 19.

40 The title bar 15 contains, among other things, the window title 21 and the window sizing icons. There are a reduce icon 23 and an enlarge icon 25. The action bar 17, located just below the title bar 15, contains the actions supported by the application. The client area 19 displays the graphical image constructed by the application program running in the window. The particular application shown in Figs. 1-4 is a conventional spreadsheet and is shown only for illustrative purposes. The window has a border 27 around its perimeter. The screen also shows a cursor in the form of a mouse pointer 29.

45 To increase the size of the window 13, the mouse pointer 29 is moved to the enlarge icon 25. The operator then selects the icon, wherein the window 13A enlarges slightly, as shown in Fig. 2. If a mouse is being used by the operator, the selection of the icon is performed by clicking once the appropriate mouse button (typically mouse button 1). The window is incrementally enlarged

50

55

on the screen by moving the borders 27. The enlarged window 13A displays more of the image of the application in the window. In particular, the window has been enlarged to display a portion of column H and also row 9 of the application program. (In Figs. 2 and 3, the incremental changes are exaggerated for illustrative purposes.)

As the window is enlarged, one corner is fixed in position on the screen, at least until the window borders abut against the edges of the screen. In the preferred embodiment, the upper left-hand corner 27A is fixed. Thus, the right and bottom borders 27B, 27C move when the window is enlarged.

To decrease the size of the window 13, the mouse pointer 29 is moved to the reduce icon 23. The operator then selects that icon and the window 13B is incrementally reduced from its size in Fig. 1 (see Fig. 3). (As used herein, the term "increment" encompasses both enlargement by positive incrementation and reduction by negative incrementation.) The reduced window displays less of the image of the application program. In particular, the window has been reduced to display only columns A-E and rows 1-4. Columns F and G and rows 5-8 have been eliminated from the screen.

As the window is reduced, one corner is fixed in position on the screen. In the preferred embodiment, the lower left-hand corner 27D is fixed. Thus, the upper and right borders 27E, 27B are moved as the window is reduced.

The mouse pointer 29 remains attached to the respective sizing icon as the window changes size. As the window is enlarged, the mouse pointer 29 remains attached to the enlarge icon 25. Likewise, as the window is reduced, the mouse pointer 29 remains attached to the reduce icon 23. This aspect is useful whenever the user performs multiple increments on the window size. The user need not reposition the pointer after each incremental change in window size. To achieve multiple increments, the user locates the pointer 29 on the appropriate icon and then presses and holds the appropriate mouse button. The window will expand or contract for as long as the button is held down.

The window can be expanded to fill the entire screen by positioning the pointer 29 on the enlarge icon 25 and then "double-clicking" the mouse button. Conversely, the window can be reduced to an icon 31, as shown in Fig. 4, by positioning the pointer 29 on the reduce icon 23 and then double-clicking the mouse button.

In Fig. 12, there is shown a data processing system. The system has a processor 1, which itself has a central processor unit 2 and memory 3, such as RAM and/or ROM, located therein. Peripheral devices are connected to the processor. A display unit 4, containing the display screen 11, is connected to the processor 1. Input devices, in the form of a keyboard 5 and mouse 6, are also connected to the processor 1. Memory devices, in the form of hard disk storage 7 and a floppy disk device 8, are connected to the processor. The floppy disk de-

vice receives a floppy disk 9, which is a computer readable medium. The floppy disk 9 has computer program logic recorded thereon, which logic incrementally adjusts the size of the window on the display screen 11.

5 There is also provided a printer 10 connected with the processor 1.

The method of incrementally changing window size will now be described with reference to the flow charts of Figs. 5-9. In the flow charts, the following graphical

10 conventions are observed: a diamond for a test or decision, a rectangle for a process or function and a circle for a connector in exiting to or entering from another part of the flow chart. These conventions are well understood by programmers skilled in the art, and the flow charts 15 are sufficient to enable a programmer skilled in the art to write code in any suitable computer programming language, such as BASIC, PASCAL or C for a computer such as the IBM Personal System/ 2 (PS/2) family of computers which supports these languages.

20 Referring to Fig. 5, the computer is, in step 33, started and initialized. Then, the particular application program is selected by the user, step 35. This could typically involve the user positioning the mouse pointer on an icon or some other representation on the screen and then selecting that icon or representation. The application program and addressing pointers are loaded from storage, such as a hard disk, into RAM, step 37. The RAM storage is opened to receive the program and pointers.

25 30 The computer then constructs the window frame in memory, step 39. The outer borders are constructed, together with any icons that are used inside of the window. Next, the data which is to be located inside of the window is obtained and placed in memory, step 41. This step includes obtaining column and row headings, any graphics that are utilized and the numeric and alphabetic data. At this point, the data that is obtained may contain data that will not be displayed on the screen because it falls outside of the window border 27. The page

35 40 image of the window is constructed and loaded into the display buffer, step 43, wherein the window is painted or displayed on the screen 11. The data for the window is loaded in step 45 into memory. In step 45, the data which is to be displayed in the window is selected. For example in Fig. 1, the data includes columns A-G and rows 1-8. Next, the pointer is fetched, step 47. This is the visual image of the mouse pointer 29. The data page and pointer are then displayed, step 49, in the window on the screen as shown in Fig. 1. The window 13 is now

45 50 constructed and opened on the screen 11. The user may proceed to utilize the application program in the window.

55 After the window and its contents have been displayed or painted onto the screen, the user input is monitored, step 51, (see Fig. 6) for a command to change the window size. When an input is received, the method determines if the input is to make the window bigger, step 53. If the result of step 53 is YES, make the window bigger, then the next step is to proceed with the increase

window size subroutine 55, shown in Fig. 7. The user provides a make window bigger input by positioning the mouse pointer 29 on the enlarge icon 25 and selecting that icon with a single click. After the increase window size subroutine 55 has been completed, the method returns to step 51 to monitor the user input. If the result of step 53 is NO, then the next determination is made, step 57, wherein it is determined if the input is to maximize the window size. If the result of step 57 is YES, then the next step 59 is to proceed with a conventional subroutine 59 for maximizing the window. The window size is maximized to fill the screen. After the window size has been maximized, the method returns to step 51 to monitor the user input.

If the result of step 57 is NO, then the next determination is made, step 61, to determine if the window should be made smaller. If the result of step 61 is YES, then the next step is to proceed with the reduce window size subroutine 63, shown in Fig. 9. The user provides a make window smaller input by positioning the mouse pointer 29 on the reduce icon 23 and selecting that icon with a single click. After the reduce window size subroutine 63 has been completed, the method returns to step 51 to monitor the user input. If the result of step 61 is NO, then the method proceeds to step 65 where it is determined if the window size should be minimized. If the result of step 65 is YES, minimize the window, then the method proceeds to step 67, which is a conventional subroutine for minimizing the window to an icon. After the window has been reduced to an icon 31, as shown in Fig. 4, then the method returns to step 51 to monitor the user input.

If the result of step 65 is NO, the method proceeds to step 69 to determine if the increment size is to be customized. If the result of step 69 is YES, customize the increment size, the method proceeds to step 71, which is a subroutine for allowing the user to interactively select the increment size. One way to provide a customize input is to utilize a customize selection in a pull-down menu. After the customize subroutine 71 is performed, the method returns to step 51 to monitor the user input.

If the result of step 69 is NO, then the method proceeds to step 73. In step 73, the appropriate function corresponding to the user input is performed. This would be a user input that is not related to changing the size of the window. After step 73, the method returns to step 51 to monitor the user input.

Referring to Fig. 7, the increase window size subroutine 55 will now be described. This subroutine 55 is performed if the result of step 53 in Fig. 6 is YES. The first step 75 is to fetch the window increment size and the display size. Unless the window increment size is set by the user in the customize subroutine 71, which will be described in more detail hereinafter, a default value is used. Next, in step 77, the screen coordinates of the upper left-hand corner 27A of the window are determined. These are x-y coordinates that are stored in

memory. The upper left-hand corner 27A serves as a fixed point during the incremental expansion of the window.

The method then proceeds to a size subroutine 79, 5 which is utilized by both the increase window size subroutine 53 and the reduce window size subroutine 63. The size subroutine (see Fig. 8) computes the new window size, and also determines the data that is to be displayed in the newly sized window.

10 The first step 81 of the size subroutine 79 is to fetch the pointer image. This step 81 fetches the coordinates of the mouse pointer 29 on the display screen 11. Next, in step 83, the new window size is computed. If the window is being enlarged, the new window size is computed 15 by adding the increment value (or values) to the vertical and horizontal dimensions. If the window is being reduced, the increment value (or values) is subtracted from the vertical and horizontal dimensions to compute the new window size. The sizes of the title bar 15 and the action bar 17 are adjusted accordingly. Also, the sizing icons 23, 25 are repositioned accordingly. In step 85, 20 the data for the new window size is determined. The data is that portion of the application program that will be visible inside of the new window. For example, if the window is being enlarged as shown in Fig. 2, the data now includes a portion of column H and row 9.

Next, in step 87, the method determines if the display limits have been reached. As the window is enlarged, the upper left hand corner is fixed, while the right border and bottom border 27B, 27C are moved. If either the right or bottom borders reach the edge of the screen 11, then YES the display limits have been reached and the method proceeds to step 89 to reposition the upper left hand corner 27A of the window. This is to allow the window to fill the entire screen. In step 89, the new coordinates for the upper left hand corner are determined. After the new coordinates have been determined, the overlay buffer is fetched, step 91. If the result of step 87 is NO, the method bypasses step 89 and proceeds directly to step 91. In step 91, a portion of memory is set up for the construction of the newly sized window. In step 93, the new window frame is written into the overlay buffer. Next, the data for the new window is fetched, step 95. This is the data that has been determined in step 85. 40 In step 97, the data fetched in step 95 is written into the overlay buffer. The method then returns, step 99, to the calling subroutine, which in the case of enlarging the window is subroutine 55.

Upon returning to the increase window size subroutine 55, Fig. 7, the next step 101 attaches the pointer 29 to the increment or enlarge icon 25 of the newly sized window 13A. This provides dynamic pointer positioning so that as the window enlarges, the pointer 29 remains positioned on the enlarge icon 25. Thus, the user need not have to track the movement of the enlarge icon with the mouse pointer during expansion of the window; tracking is done automatically by the method of the present invention. Next, the overlay buffer is written to

the display buffer, step 103. In step 105, the updated window is redisplayed onto the screen 11 as the newly sized window 13A, as shown in Fig. 2. Thus, the user sees the screen change from the window 13 shown in Fig. 1 to the window 13A shown in Fig. 2.

Because a single incremental increase may be insufficient to the user, the method monitors the input to determine if a continuous increment is being called for, step 107. The user provides a continuous increment input by pressing and holding the appropriate mouse button. The continuous increment is where the dynamic positioning and tracking of the pointer on the appropriate sizing icon is very helpful to the user.

If, YES, a continuous increment is being called for, then the method proceeds to step 109, where it is determined if the maximum size has already been reached. If the window does not yet fill the entire screen, then NO, the maximum size has not been reached, and the window can still be enlarged. The method returns to the size subroutine 79, wherein the window is increased by another incremental value. If, in step 107 there is NO continuous increment input, or in step 109 the maximum size has been reached, then the method terminates the increase window size subroutine 55 and returns 111 to monitor the user input, step 51 (see Fig. 6).

Referring to Fig. 9, the reduce window size subroutine 63 will now be described. This subroutine 63 is similar to the increase window size subroutine 55, except that the window is reduced instead of being enlarged. The first step 113 is to fetch the window decrement size and display size. Next, the coordinates of the lower left-hand corner 27D of the window are determined, step 115. The lower left-hand corner serves as a fixed point during the incremental reduction of the window. Then, the method proceeds to the size subroutine 79 to compute the new window size and determine the data to be displayed in the newly sized window, as described hereinabove.

After the size subroutine 79, the next step 117 attaches the mouse pointer 29 to the decrement or reduce icon 23 in the overlay buffer. In step 119, the overlay buffer is written to the displayed buffer. In step 121, the updated, or reduced, window is displayed on the screen 11. Thus, the user sees the screen change from the window 13 shown in Fig. 1 to the window 13B shown in Fig. 3.

In step 123, the method checks to see if the user is inputting a continuous decrement. If YES, then the method proceeds to step 125, which determines if the minimum size has been reached. If, in step 125, NO, the minimum size has not been reached, then the method returns to the size subroutine 79, wherein the window is reduced by another decremental value. If, in step 125 there is NO continuous decrement, or in step 125 the minimum size has been reached, then the method terminates the subroutine 63 and returns 127 to monitor the user input, step 51 (see Fig. 6).

In some instances, it is desirable to allow the user

to select the incremental sizing values to meet individual needs. The method provides for dynamic selection, so that the user can see on the screen the results of his choice of incremental values.

- 5 When the user selects the customize feature a pop-up window or dialog box 131, with the title "INCREMENTS", is displayed on the screen, as shown in Fig. 10. A miniature version of the current window 133 is shown inside of the client area of the increments window 131, along with push buttons 135 and prompts 137. The user inputs the vertical and horizontal increments, wherein the method updates the miniature window 133 in accordance with the newly input incremental values. This allows the user to see on the screen the effect of his choice. If the user is dissatisfied with the result, new incremental values can be input, with the method resizing the window 133 according to the newly input values.

- 10 Referring now to the flow chart shown in Fig. 11, the customize subroutine 71 will now be described. As discussed above, one way to enter the customize subroutine 71 is to utilize a customize selection in a pull-down menu. In step 139, the vertical and horizontal window increments are fetched. Then, in step 141, the window frame for the increments pop-up window 131 is constructed. The miniature version 133 of the current window is also constructed, step 143. In step 145, a visual image of the increment values for the miniature window 133 is constructed. There is a vertical increment visual image 147 and a horizontal increment visual image 149, as shown in Fig. 10. These images display the increment size both numerically, in pels, and graphically using dimension lines. Also, the visual image of the push buttons 135 and the prompts 137 are constructed. In step 151, the increments pop-up window frame 131, the miniature window 133 and the visualized increments 147, 149 are written to the overlay buffer. In addition, the push buttons 135 and the prompts 137 are also written to the overlay buffer. The overlay buffer is then written to the display buffer, step 153. Then, the updated screen is redisplayed, step 155.

- 15
- 20
- 25
- 30
- 35
- 40
- 45
- 50
- 55
- 60
- 65
- 70
- 75
- 80
- 85
- 90
- 95
- 100
- 105
- 110
- 115
- 120
- 125
- 130
- 135
- 140
- 145
- 150
- 155
- 160
- 165
- 170
- 175
- 180
- 185
- 190
- 195
- 200
- 205
- 210
- 215
- 220
- 225
- 230
- 235
- 240
- 245
- 250
- 255
- 260
- 265
- 270
- 275
- 280
- 285
- 290
- 295
- 300
- 305
- 310
- 315
- 320
- 325
- 330
- 335
- 340
- 345
- 350
- 355
- 360
- 365
- 370
- 375
- 380
- 385
- 390
- 395
- 400
- 405
- 410
- 415
- 420
- 425
- 430
- 435
- 440
- 445
- 450
- 455
- 460
- 465
- 470
- 475
- 480
- 485
- 490
- 495
- 500
- 505
- 510
- 515
- 520
- 525
- 530
- 535
- 540
- 545
- 550
- 555
- 560
- 565
- 570
- 575
- 580
- 585
- 590
- 595
- 600
- 605
- 610
- 615
- 620
- 625
- 630
- 635
- 640
- 645
- 650
- 655
- 660
- 665
- 670
- 675
- 680
- 685
- 690
- 695
- 700
- 705
- 710
- 715
- 720
- 725
- 730
- 735
- 740
- 745
- 750
- 755
- 760
- 765
- 770
- 775
- 780
- 785
- 790
- 795
- 800
- 805
- 810
- 815
- 820
- 825
- 830
- 835
- 840
- 845
- 850
- 855
- 860
- 865
- 870
- 875
- 880
- 885
- 890
- 895
- 900
- 905
- 910
- 915
- 920
- 925
- 930
- 935
- 940
- 945
- 950
- 955
- 960
- 965
- 970
- 975
- 980
- 985
- 990
- 995
- 1000

Claims

1. A method for incrementally adjusting the size of a

window in a user interface with a data processing system, comprising the steps of:

- a) displaying said window on said interface, said window having data located therein;
- b) displaying on said interface an enlarge icon and a reduce icon;
- c) detecting a user input for changing the size of said window, said input comprising a first selection of said enlarge icon, a second selection of said enlarge icon, a first selection of said reduce icon and a second selection of said reduce icon;
- d) identifying said detected user input as being one of said first or second selections of said enlarge icon or said first or second selections of said reduce icon and determining a new window size according to said detected and identified user input; said new window size being determined by respectively enlarging or reducing said new window size, according to a predetermined incremental value if said first selection of said enlarge icon or said first selection of said reduce icon is respectively detected, or by enlarging or reducing said new window size according to a respective predetermined maximum or minimum size if said second selection of said enlarge icon or said second selection of said reduce icon is respectively selected;
- e) determining new data that is to be located in said new window;
- f) displaying said new window and said new data located therein on said interface.

2. The method of claim 1 characterized in that steps c) and d) are replaced by the following steps:

- c') detecting a user input for changing the size of said window, said input comprising a selection of either said enlarge icon, or said reduce icon;
- d') determining a new window size according to a predetermined incremental value so as to form a new window, said new window size being in accordance with said user input, said incremental value being predetermined such that said new window size undergoes plural increments of said incremental value to obtain a predetermined maximum size or a predetermined minimum size;

said method further comprising the step of

g) determining if said user input is continuous, wherein if said user input is continuous then repeating steps d')-e)-f) until said user input terminates or until said new window reaches said predetermined maximum size or said predetermined minimum size.

- 3. The method of claim 1 or 2 wherein said window has plural border segments around a perimeter of said window, said step of forming said new window occurring by holding at least one border segment fixed in position on said interface while the remaining border segments move relative to said fixed border segment.
- 4. The method of claim 3 further comprising the step of determining if a border segment of said new window reaches a limit on said interface, wherein if said limit is reached, repositioning said fixed border segment of said new window so that said new window can be viewed in its entirety on said interface.
- 5. The method of any of the claims 1 to 4, wherein said user input is performed by locating an interface cursor on a selected one of said enlarge or reduce icons, further comprising the step of attaching said cursor to said selected icon in said new window, wherein said cursor is automatically repositioned on said selected icon as said window changes size.
- 6. The method of any of the claims 1 to 5, further comprising the step of allowing said user to select said predetermined fixed incremental value.

35. 7. A data processing system, comprising:

- a) interface means for displaying information from said system to a user;
- b) means for displaying at least a part of said information on said interface means, said means for displaying at least a part of said information being connected to said interface means, at least a part of said information being displayed on said interface means comprising a window and data located inside of said window, at least a part of said information also including an enlarge icon and a reduce icon;
- c) means for detecting a user input for changing the size of said window, said input comprising a first selection of said enlarge icon, a second selection of said enlarge icon, a first selection of said reduce icon and a second selection of said reduce icon;
- d) means for identifying said detected user input as being one of said first or second selec-

tions of said enlarge icon or said first or second selections of said reduce icon;

e) means for determining a new window size according to said detected user input, said means for determining a new window size comprising means for respectively enlarging or reducing said window according to a predetermined incremental value which is respectively responsive to said first selection of said enlarge icon and to said first selection of said reduce icon, and also comprising means for respectively enlarging or reducing said window according to a predetermined maximum or minimum size which is respectively responsive to said second selection of said enlarge icon and to said second selection of said reduce icon, said incremental value being predetermined such that said new window size undergoes plural increments of said incremental value to obtain either said maximum or said minimum size, said means for determining a new window size being connected to said means for detecting said user input and to said means for displaying said information such that a new window in accordance with a new window size is displayed on said interface means.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur stufenweisen Einstellung der Fenstergröße innerhalb einer Benutzerschnittstelle eines Datenverarbeitungssystems, die folgenden Schritte umfassend:

a) Anzeigen des Fensters auf der Schnittstelle, wobei innerhalb des Fensters Daten angezeigt werden;

b) Anzeigen eines Vergrößerungssymbols und eines Verkleinerungssymbols auf der Schnittstelle;

c) Erkennen einer Benutzereingabe zur Veränderung der Fenstergröße, wobei die Eingabe eine erste Auswahl des Vergrößerungssymbols, eine zweite Auswahl des Vergrößerungssymbols, eine erste Auswahl des Verkleinerungssymbols und eine zweite Auswahl des Verkleinerungssymbols umfaßt;

d) Identifizieren der erkannten Benutzereingabe als eine aus der ersten oder zweiten Auswahl des Vergrößerungssymbols oder der ersten oder zweiten Auswahl des Verkleinerungssymbols und Bestimmen einer neuen Fenstergröße entsprechend der identifizierten

Benutzereingabe; wobei die neue Fenstergröße durch Vergrößern beziehungsweise Verkleinern der neuen Fenstergröße entsprechend einem vorgegebenen Inkrementwert bestimmt wird, wenn die erste Auswahl des Vergrößerungssymbols beziehungsweise die erste Auswahl des Verkleinerungssymbols erkannt worden ist, oder durch Vergrößern oder Verkleinern der neuen Fenstergröße auf eine entsprechend vorgegebene maximale oder minimale Größe, wenn die zweite Auswahl des Vergrößerungssymbols beziehungsweise die zweite Auswahl des Verkleinerungssymbols erfolgt ist;

e) Bestimmen der neuen Daten, die in dem neuen Fenster angeordnet werden sollen;

f) Anzeigen des neuen Fensters und der neuen darin enthaltenen Daten auf der Schnittstelle.

2. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Schritte c) und d) durch die folgenden Schritte ersetzt werden:

c') Erkennen einer Benutzereingabe zur Veränderung der Fenstergröße, wobei die Eingabe eine Auswahl entweder des Vergrößerungssymbols oder des Verkleinerungssymbols umfaßt;

d') Bestimmen einer neuen Fenstergröße entsprechend einem vorgegebenen Inkrementwert, so daß ein neues Fenster gebildet wird, wobei die neue Fenstergröße der Benutzereingabe entspricht und der Inkrementwert so vorgegeben wird, daß die neue Fenstergröße mehreren Stufen des Inkrementwerts unterliegt, um eine vorgegebene maximale Größe oder eine vorgegebene minimale Größe zu erhalten;

wobei das Verfahren des Weiteren die folgenden Schritte umfaßt:

g) Bestimmen, ob die Benutzereingabe kontinuierlich erfolgt, wobei, wenn die Benutzereingabe kontinuierlich erfolgt, die Schritte d') - e) - f) wiederholt werden, bis die Benutzereingabe beendet wird oder bis das neue Fenster die vorgegebene maximale Größe oder die vorgegebene minimale Größe erreicht.

3. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei das Fenster mehrere Randabschnitte um den Umfang des Fensters herum besitzt, wobei der Schritt der Bildung des neuen Fensters so abläuft, daß die Position mindestens eines Randabschnittes auf der Schnittstelle festgehalten wird, während sich die verbleibenden Randabschnitte relativ zu dem fest-

- stehenden Randabschnitt verschieben.
4. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 3, desweiteren den Schritt umfassend, daß bestimmt wird, ob ein Randabschnitt des neuen Fensters auf der Schnittstelle einen Grenzwert erreicht, wobei der feststehende Randabschnitt des neuen Fensters neu positioniert wird, wenn dieser Grenzwert erreicht wird, so daß das neue Fenster in seiner Gesamtheit auf der Schnittstelle zu sehen ist. 5
5. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei die Benutzereingabe dadurch ausgeführt wird, daß ein Schnittstellencursor auf einem ausgewählten Symbol aus dem Vergrößerungssymbol oder dem Verkleinerungssymbol plaziert wird, desweiteren den Schritt des Zuordnens des Cursors zu dem ausgewählten Symbol innerhalb des neuen Fensters umfassend, wobei der Cursor automatisch auf dem ausgewählten Symbol neu positioniert wird, wenn sich die Größe des Fensters verändert. 10 15
6. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, desweiteren den Schritt umfassend, dem Benutzer zu gestalten, den vorgegebenen feststehenden Inkrementwert auszuwählen. 20 25
7. Datenverarbeitungssystem, umfassend:
- a) ein Schnittstellenmittel zur Anzeige von Informationen des Systems für den Benutzer; 30
 - b) ein Mittel zur Anzeige von mindestens einem Teil der Information auf dem Schnittstellenmittel, wobei das Mittel zur Anzeige von mindestens einem Teil der Information mit dem Schnittstellenmittel verbunden ist, wobei mindestens ein Teil der Information, die auf dem Schnittstellenmittel angezeigt wird, ein Fenster umfaßt sowie Daten, die sich innerhalb des Fensters befinden, wobei mindestens ein Teil der Information ebenfalls ein Vergrößerungssymbol und ein Verkleinerungssymbol enthält; 35 40
 - c) ein Mittel zum Erkennen einer Benutzereingabe zur Veränderung der Fenstergröße, wobei die Eingabe eine erste Auswahl des Vergrößerungssymbols, eine zweite Auswahl des Vergrößerungssymbols, eine erste Auswahl des Verkleinerungssymbols und eine zweite Auswahl des Verkleinerungssymbols umfaßt; 45 50
 - d) ein Mittel zum Identifizieren der erkannten Benutzereingabe als eine aus der ersten oder zweiten Auswahl des Vergrößerungssymbols oder der ersten oder zweiten Auswahl des Verkleinerungssymbols;
- e) ein Mittel zum Bestimmen einer neuen Fenstergröße entsprechend der identifizierten Benutzereingabe, wobei das Mittel zum Bestimmen einer neuen Fenstergröße ein Mittel zum Vergrößern beziehungsweise Verkleinern des Fensters um einen vorgegebenen Inkrementwert umfaßt, welches auf die erste Auswahl des Vergrößerungssymbols beziehungsweise des Verkleinerungssymbols anspricht, sowie ebenfalls ein Mittel zum Vergrößern beziehungsweise Verkleinern des Fensters auf eine vorgegebene maximale oder minimale Größe, welches auf die zweite Auswahl des Vergrößerungssymbols beziehungsweise auf die zweite Auswahl des Verkleinerungssymbols anspricht, wobei der Inkrementwert so vorgegeben wird, daß die neue Fenstergröße mehreren Stufen des Inkrementwerts unterliegt, um entweder die vorgegebene maximale Größe oder die vorgegebene minimale Größe zu erhalten, wobei das Mittel zum Bestimmen einer neuen Fenstergröße mit dem Mittel zum Erkennen der Benutzereingabe und dem Mittel zur Anzeige der Information verbunden ist, so daß in Übereinstimmung mit der neuen Fenstergröße ein neues Fenster auf dem Schnittstellenmittel angezeigt wird.

30 **Revendications**

1. Un procédé d'ajustement incrémentiel de la taille d'une fenêtre dans une interface utilisateur avec un système de traitement de données, comprenant les étapes consistant à :
 - a) afficher ladite fenêtre sur ladite interface, ladite fenêtre ayant en son sein des données;
 - b) afficher sur ladite interface une icône d'agrandissement et une icône de réduction;
 - c) détecter une entrée utilisateur en vue de changer la taille de ladite fenêtre, ladite entrée comprenant une première sélection de ladite icône d'agrandissement, une seconde sélection de ladite icône d'agrandissement, une première sélection de ladite icône de réduction et une seconde sélection de ladite icône de réduction;
 - d) identifier ladite entrée utilisateur, détectée comme étant l'une desdites première ou seconde sélections de ladite icône d'agrandissement ou desdites première ou seconde sélections de ladite icône de réduction, et déterminer une nouvelle taille de fenêtre en fonction de ladite entrée utilisateur détectée et identifiée; ladite

- nouvelle taille de fenêtre étant déterminée par un agrandissement ou une réduction respective de ladite nouvelle taille de fenêtre, selon une valeur incrémentable pré-déterminée, si ladite première sélection de ladite icône d'agrandissement ou si ladite première sélection de ladite icône de réduction est respectivement détectée, ou par agrandissement ou réduction de ladite nouvelle taille d'icône selon une taille maximale ou minimale pré-déterminée respective, si ladite seconde sélection de ladite icône d'agrandissement ou ladite seconde sélection de ladite icône de réduction est respectivement sélectionnée;
- e) déterminer de nouvelles données devant être situées dans ladite nouvelle fenêtre;
- f) afficher ladite nouvelle fenêtre et lesdites nouvelles données y étant situées sur ladite interface.
2. Le procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que les étapes c) et d) sont remplacées par les étapes ci-après :
- c') détecter une entrée utilisateur pour changer la taille de ladite fenêtre, ladite entrée comprenant une sélection soit de ladite icône d'agrandissement, soit de ladite icône de réduction;
- d') détermination d'une nouvelle taille de fenêtre selon une valeur incrémentale pré-déterminée de manière à former une nouvelle fenêtre, ladite nouvelle taille de fenêtre étant en accord avec ladite entrée utilisateur, ladite valeur incrémentale étant pré-déterminée de manière que ladite nouvelle taille de fenêtre subisse plusieurs incrémentations de ladite valeur incrémentale pour obtenir une taille maximale pré-déterminée ou une taille minimale pré-déterminée;
- ledit procédé comprenant en outre l'étape consistant à
- g) déterminer si ladite entrée utilisateur est continue, dans lequel, si ladite entrée utilisateur est continue, alors on procède à la répétition des étapes d')-e)-f) jusqu'à ce que ladite entrée utilisateur s'achève ou jusqu'à ce que ladite nouvelle fenêtre atteigne ladite taille maximale pré-déterminée ou ladite taille minimale pré-déterminée.
3. Le procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel ladite fenêtre a une pluralité de segments de bordure, autour d'un périmètre de ladite fenêtre, ladite étape de formation de ladite nouvelle fenêtre se déroulant par maintien d'au moins un segment de bordure en position fixe sur ladite interface, tan-
- dis que les segments de bordure restants se déplacent par rapport audit segment de bordure fixe.
4. Le procédé selon la revendication 3, comprenant en outre l'étape consistant à déterminer si un segment de bordure de ladite nouvelle fenêtre atteint une limite sur ladite interface, dans lequel, si ladite limite est atteinte, le repositionnement dudit segment de bordure fixe de ladite nouvelle fenêtre est effectué de manière que ladite nouvelle fenêtre puisse être observée dans sa totalité sur ladite interface.
5. Le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel ladite entrée utilisateur est effectuée en plaçant un curseur d'interface sur une icône sélectionnée parmi les icônes d'agrandissement ou de réduction, procédé comprenant en outre l'étape consistant à fixer ledit curseur sur ladite icône sélectionnée dans ladite nouvelle fenêtre, dans lequel ledit curseur est automatiquement repositionné sur ladite icône sélectionnée, lorsque ladite fenêtre change de taille.
6. Le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, comprenant en outre l'étape consistant à permettre audit utilisateur de sélectionner ladite valeur incrémentale fixée, pré-déterminée.
7. Un système de traitement de données comprenant :
- a) un moyen d'interface conçu pour afficher une information venant dudit système, à destination d'un utilisateur;
- b) un moyen d'affichage d'au moins une partie de ladite information sur ledit moyen d'interface, ledit moyen d'affichage d'au moins une partie de ladite information étant connecté audit moyen d'interface, au moins une partie de ladite information qui est affichée sur ledit moyen d'interface comprenant une fenêtre et des données situées à l'intérieur de ladite fenêtre, au moins une partie de ladite information comprenant également une icône d'agrandissement et une icône de réduction;
- c) des moyens pour détecter une entrée utilisateur en vue de modifier la taille de ladite fenêtre, ladite entrée comprenant une première sélection de ladite icône d'agrandissement, une seconde sélection de ladite icône d'agrandissement, une première sélection de ladite icône de réduction et une seconde sélection de ladite icône de réduction;
- d) des moyens pour identifier ladite entrée uti-

lisateur détectée comme étant l'une parmi les dites première ou seconde sélections de ladite icône d'agrandissement ou desdites première ou seconde sélections de ladite icône de réduction;

5

e) des moyens pour déterminer une nouvelle taille de fenêtre selon ladite entrée utilisateur détectée, lesdits moyens de détermination d'une nouvelle taille de fenêtre comprenant des moyens pour respectivement agrandir ou réduire ladite fenêtre selon une valeur incrémentale prédéterminée qui est respectivement une réaction à ladite première sélection de ladite icône d'agrandissement et à ladite première sélection de ladite icône de réduction, et comprenant également des moyens, pour respectivement agrandir ou réduire ladite fenêtre selon une taille maximale ou minimale prédéterminée, qui réagissent respectivement à ladite seconde sélection de ladite icône d'agrandissement et à ladite seconde sélection de ladite icône de réduction, ladite valeur incrémentale étant prédéterminée de manière que ladite nouvelle taille de fenêtre soit soumise à plusieurs incrément de ladite valeur incrémentale pour obtenir soit ladite taille maximale, soit ladite taille minimale, lesdits moyens de détermination d'une nouvelle taille de fenêtre étant connectés auxdits moyens pour détecter ladite entrée utilisateur et auxdits moyens pour afficher ladite information, de manière qu'une nouvelle fenêtre en accord avec la nouvelle taille de fenêtre soit affichée sur ledit moyen d'interface.

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

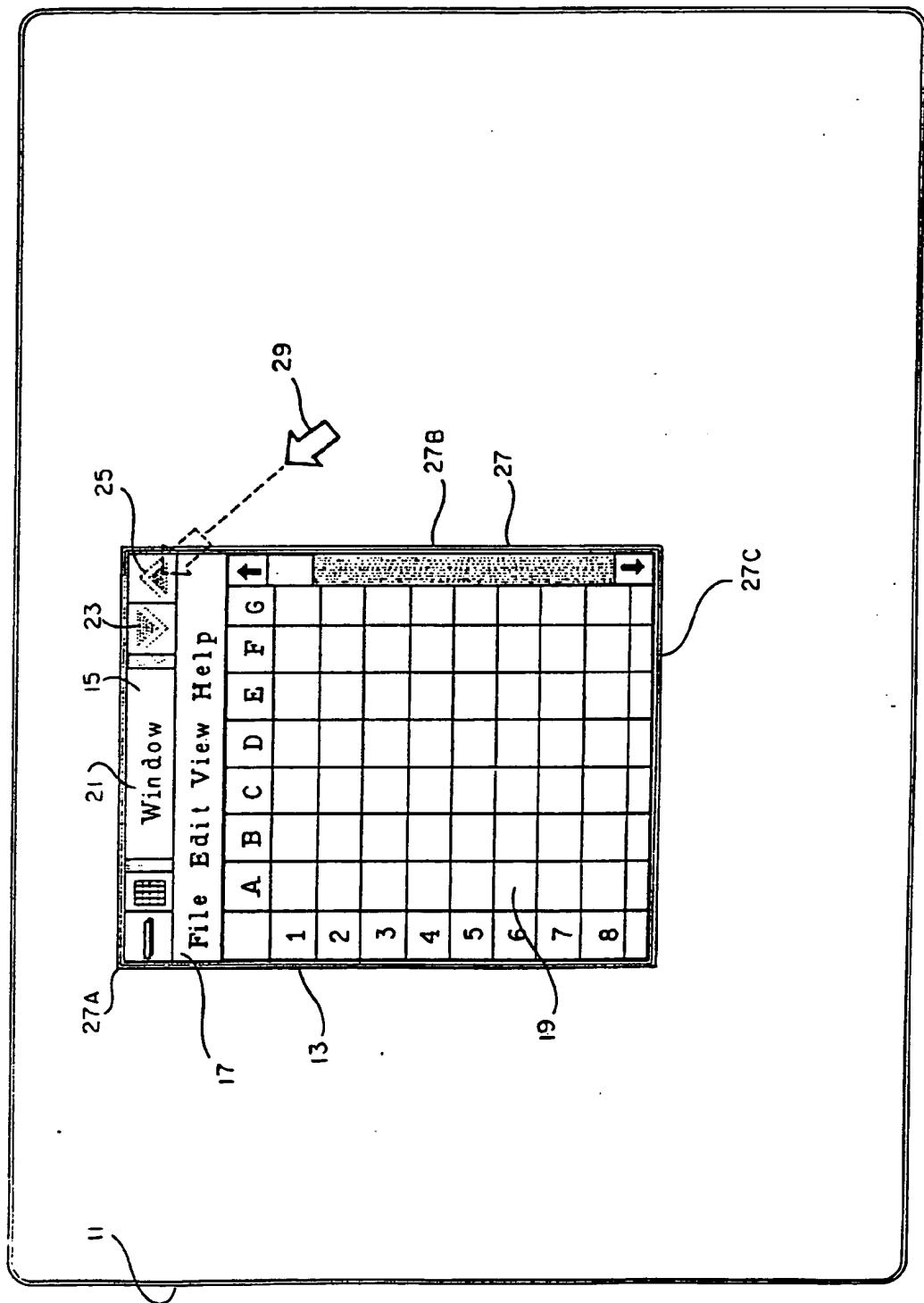


FIG. 1

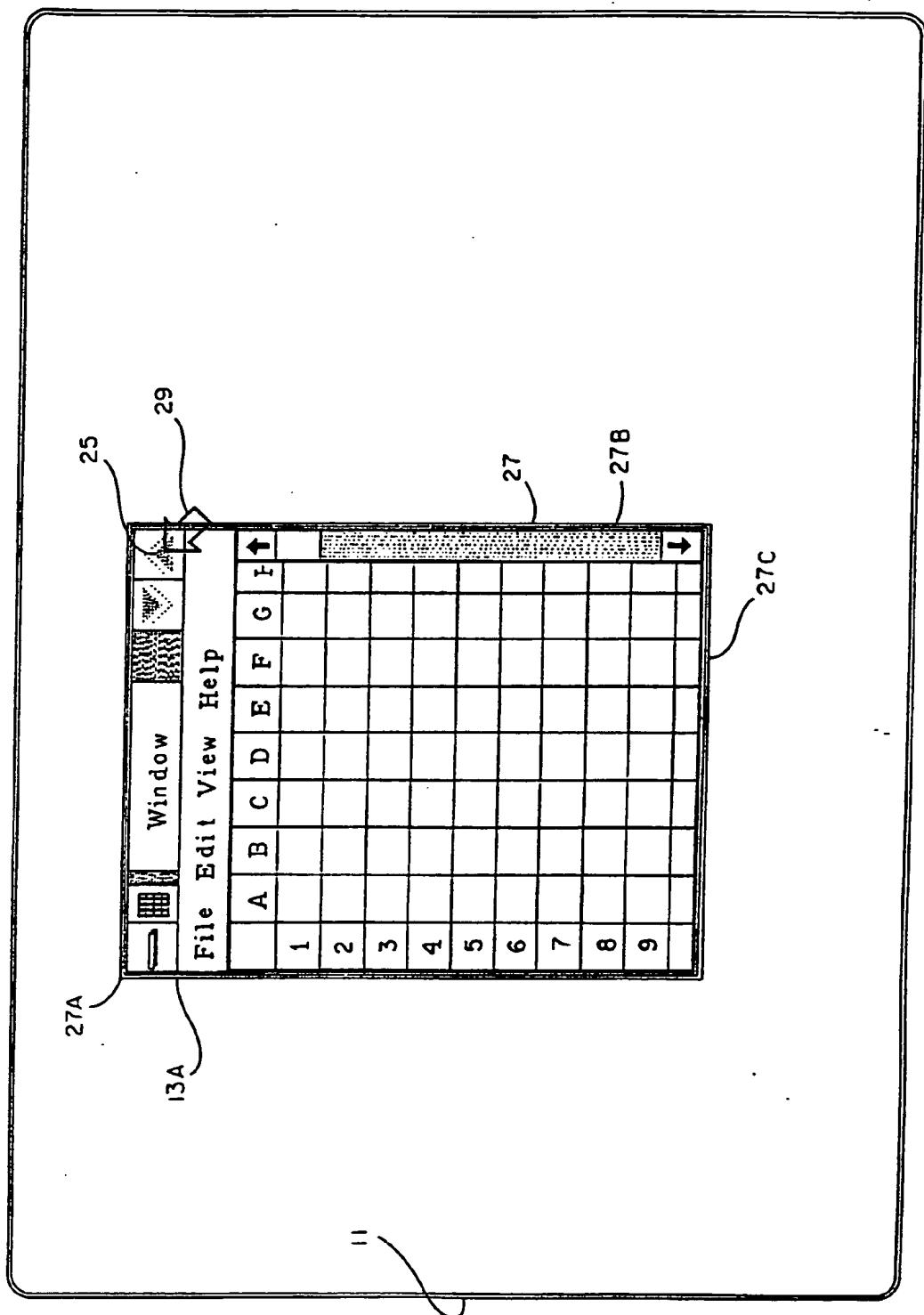


FIG. 2

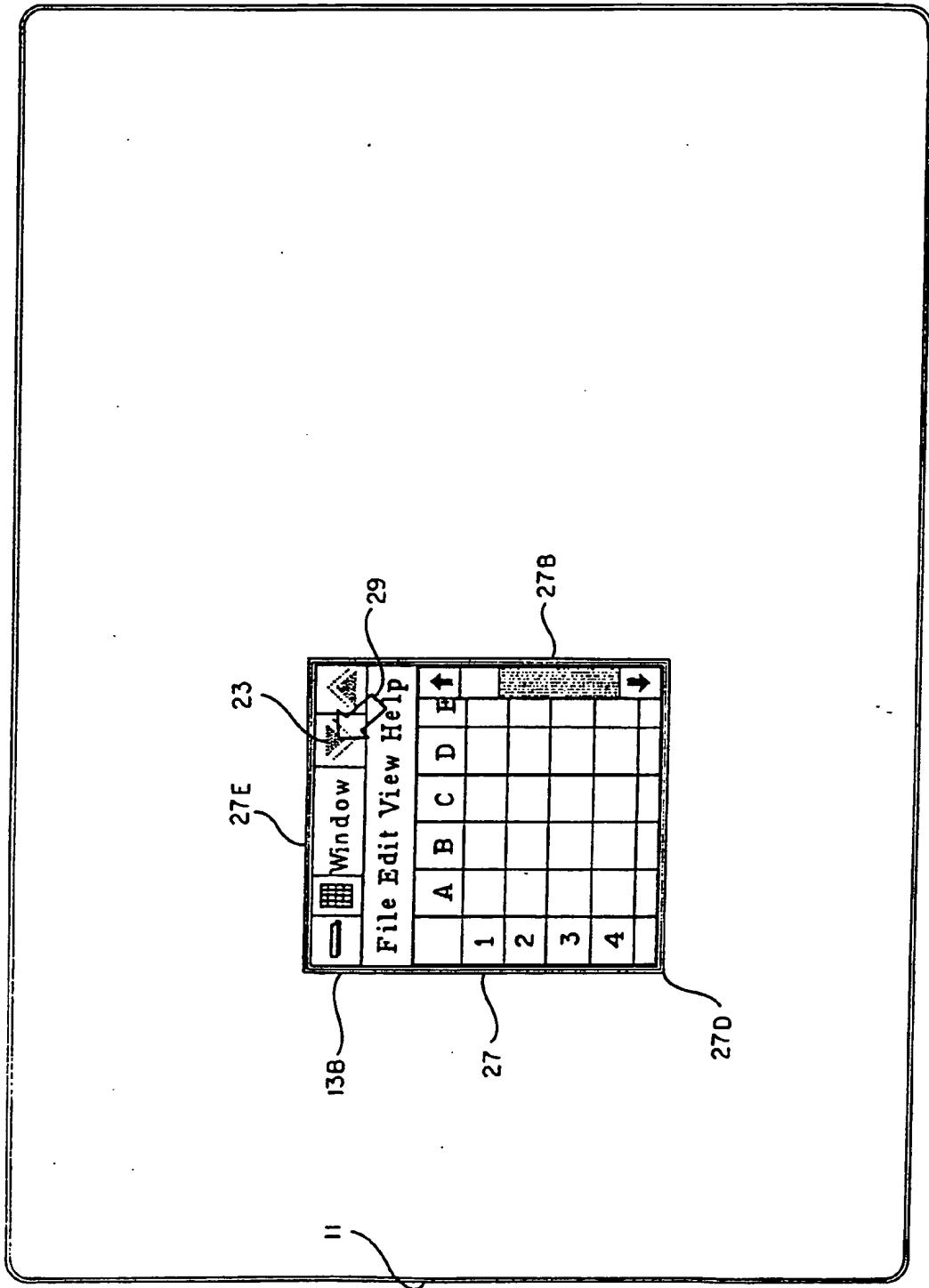


FIG. 3

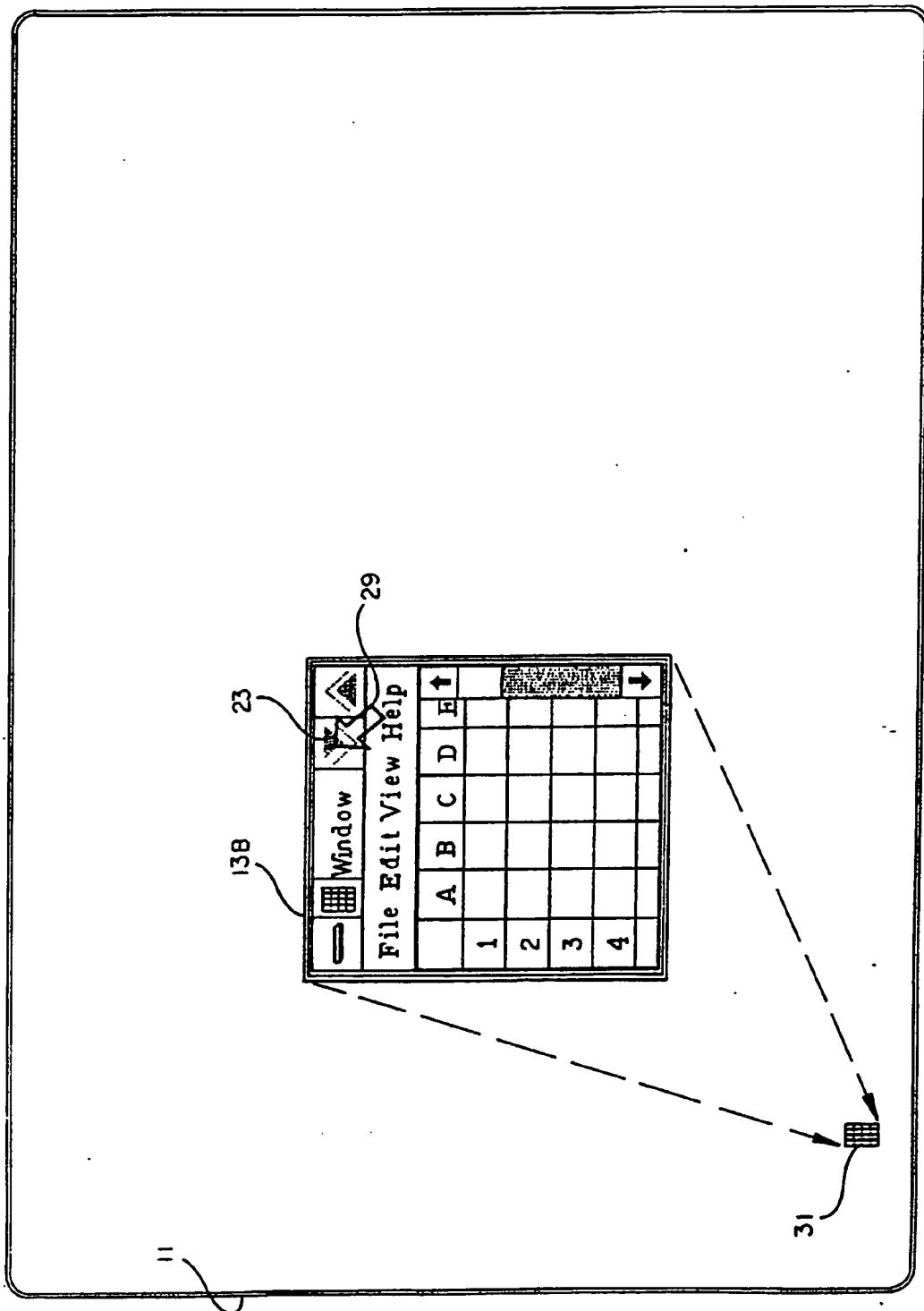


FIG. 4

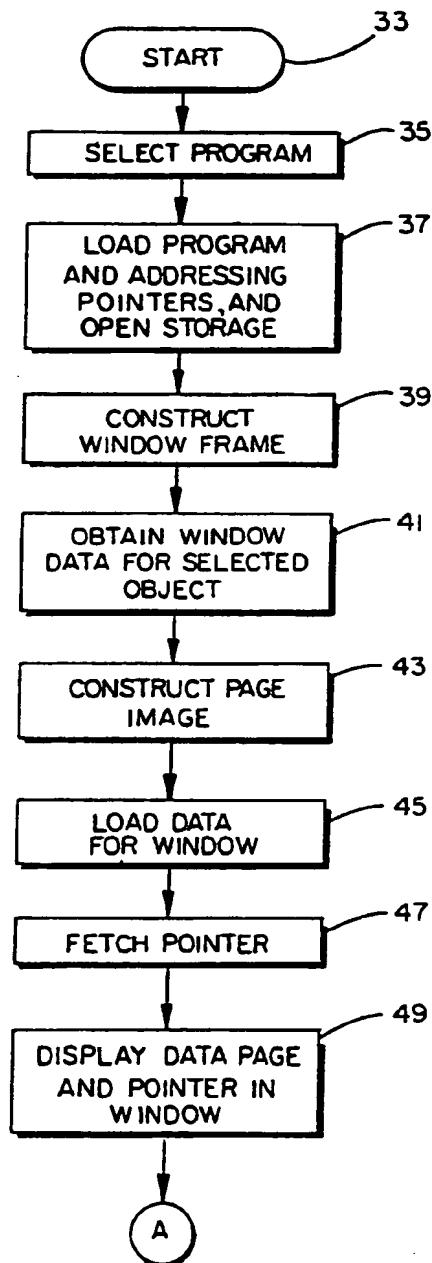


FIG. 5

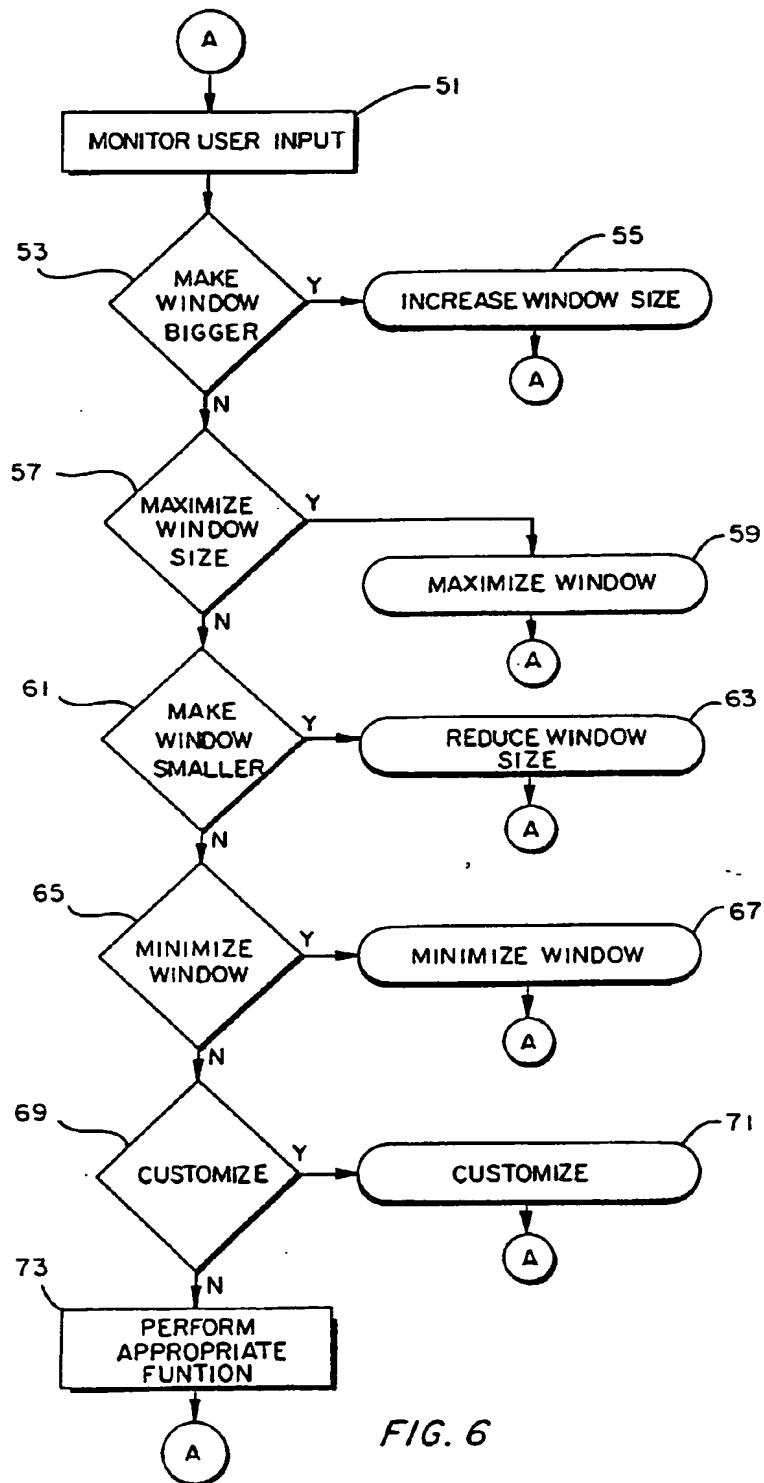


FIG. 6

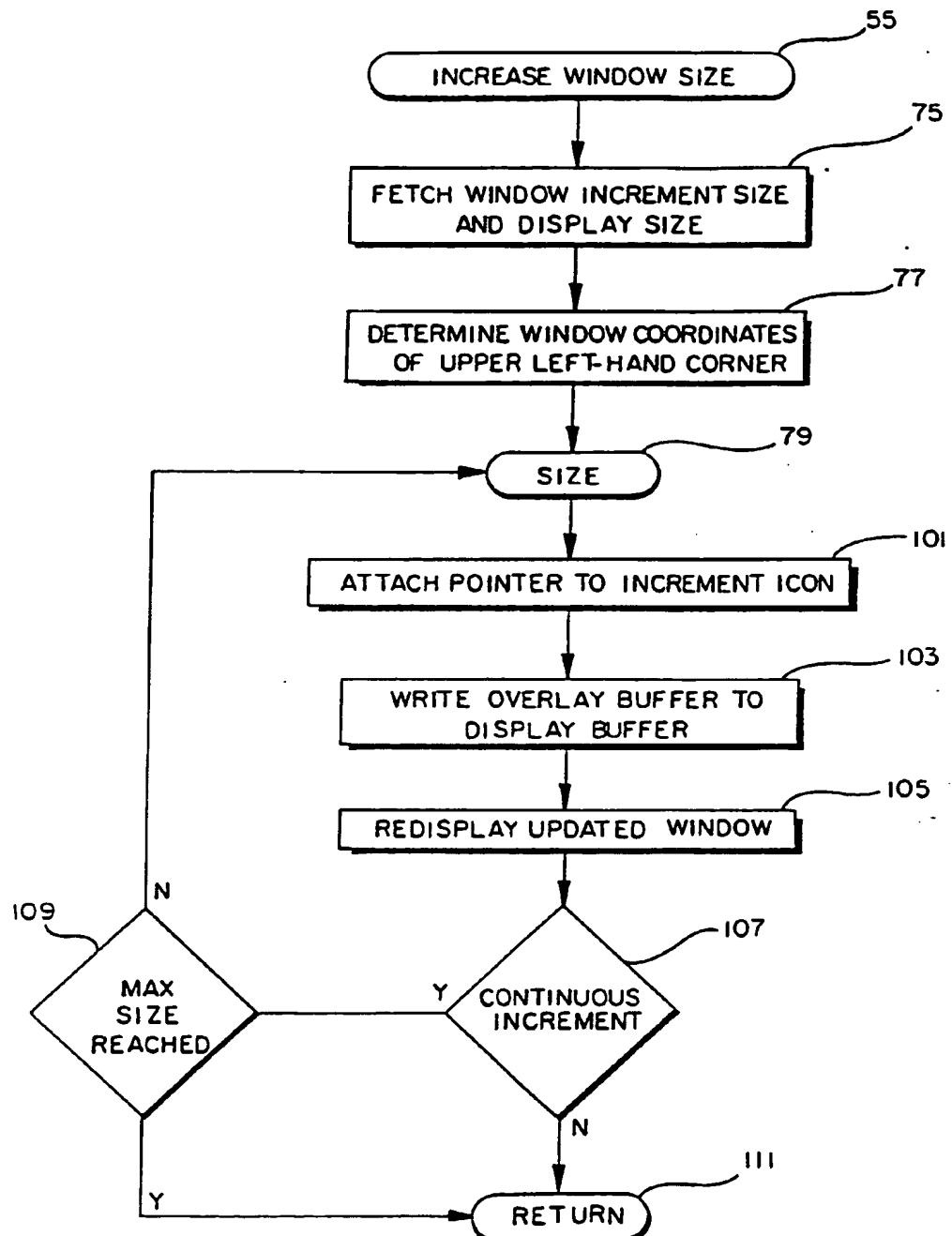


FIG. 7

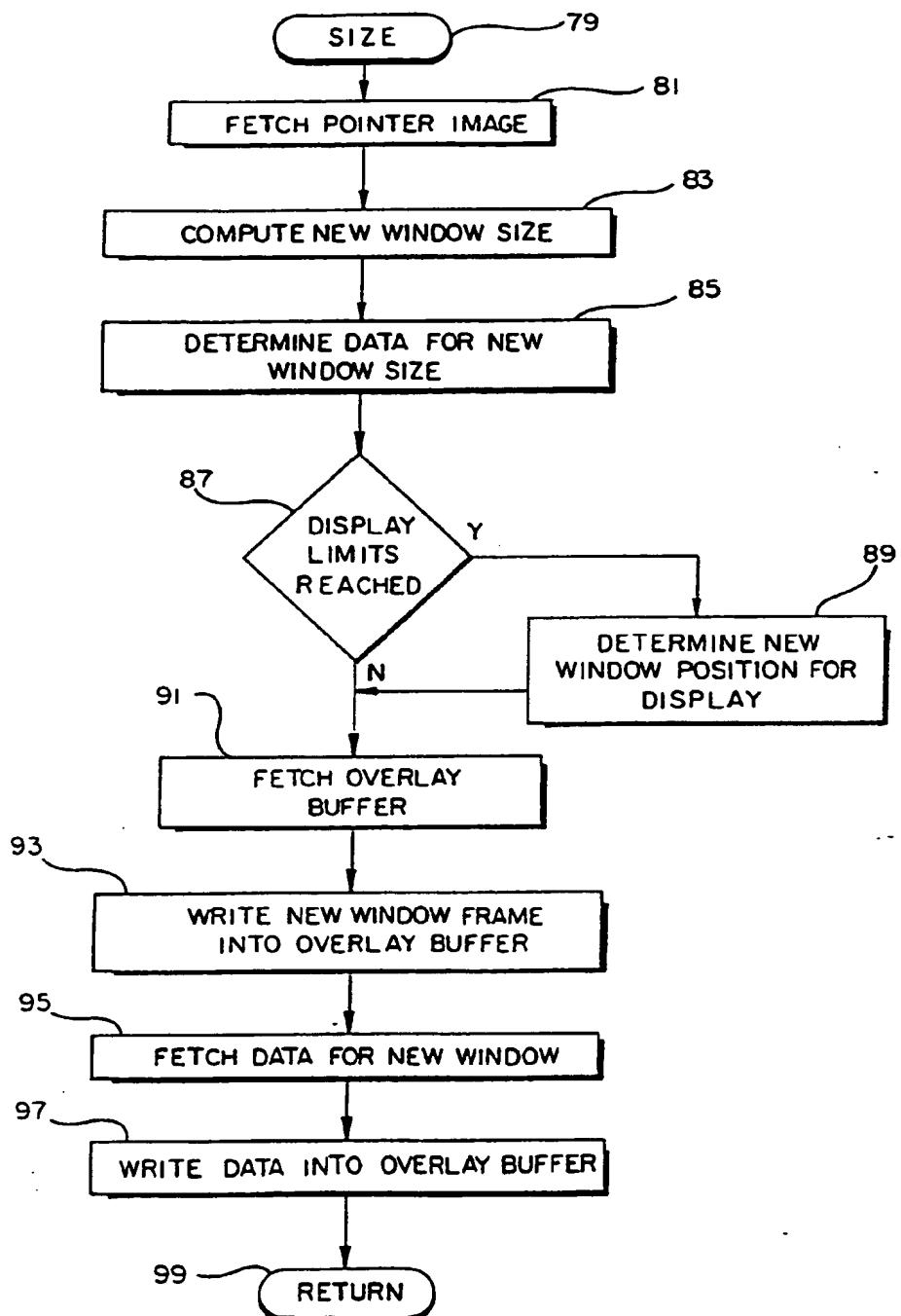


FIG. 8

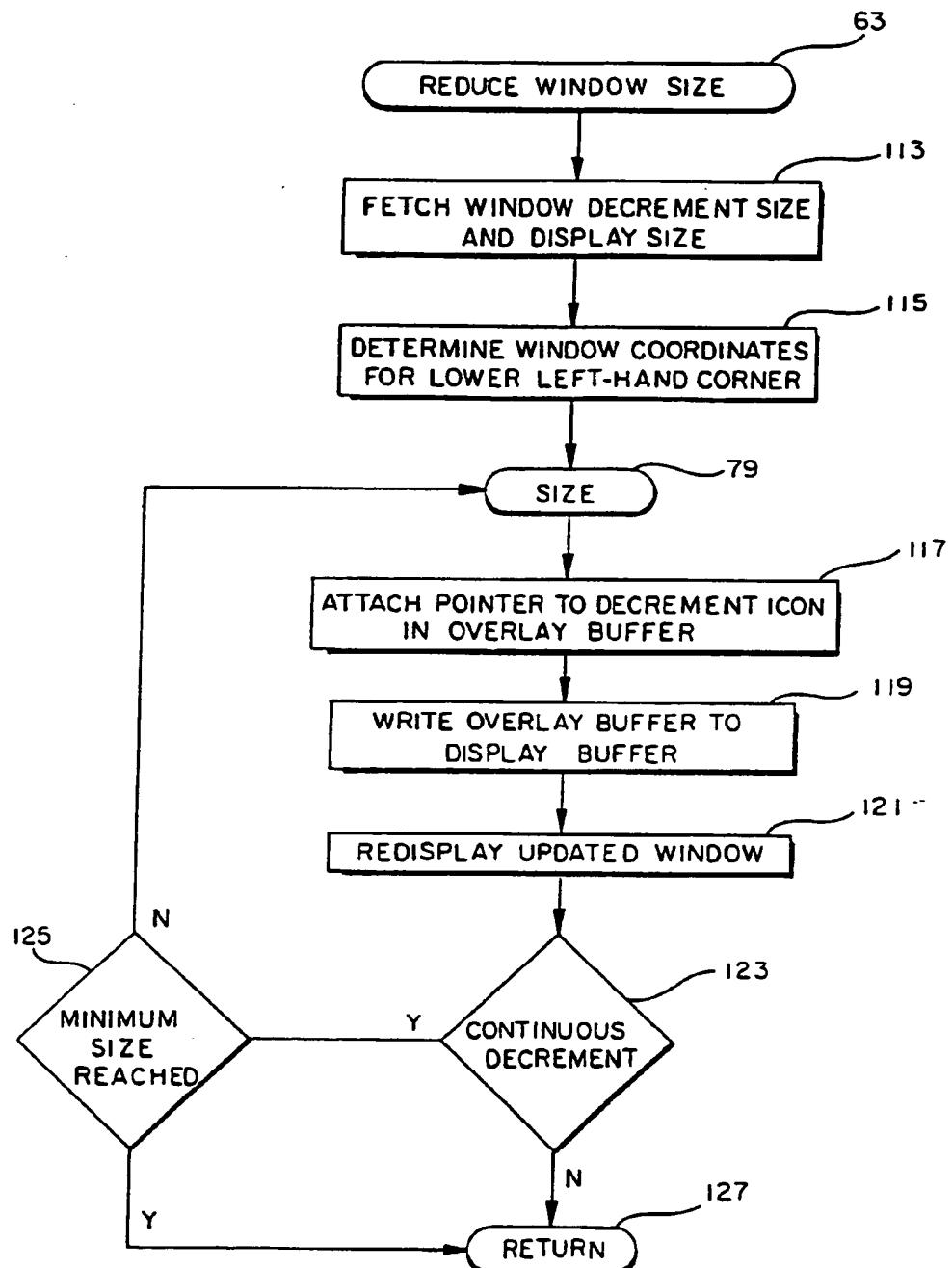


FIG. 9

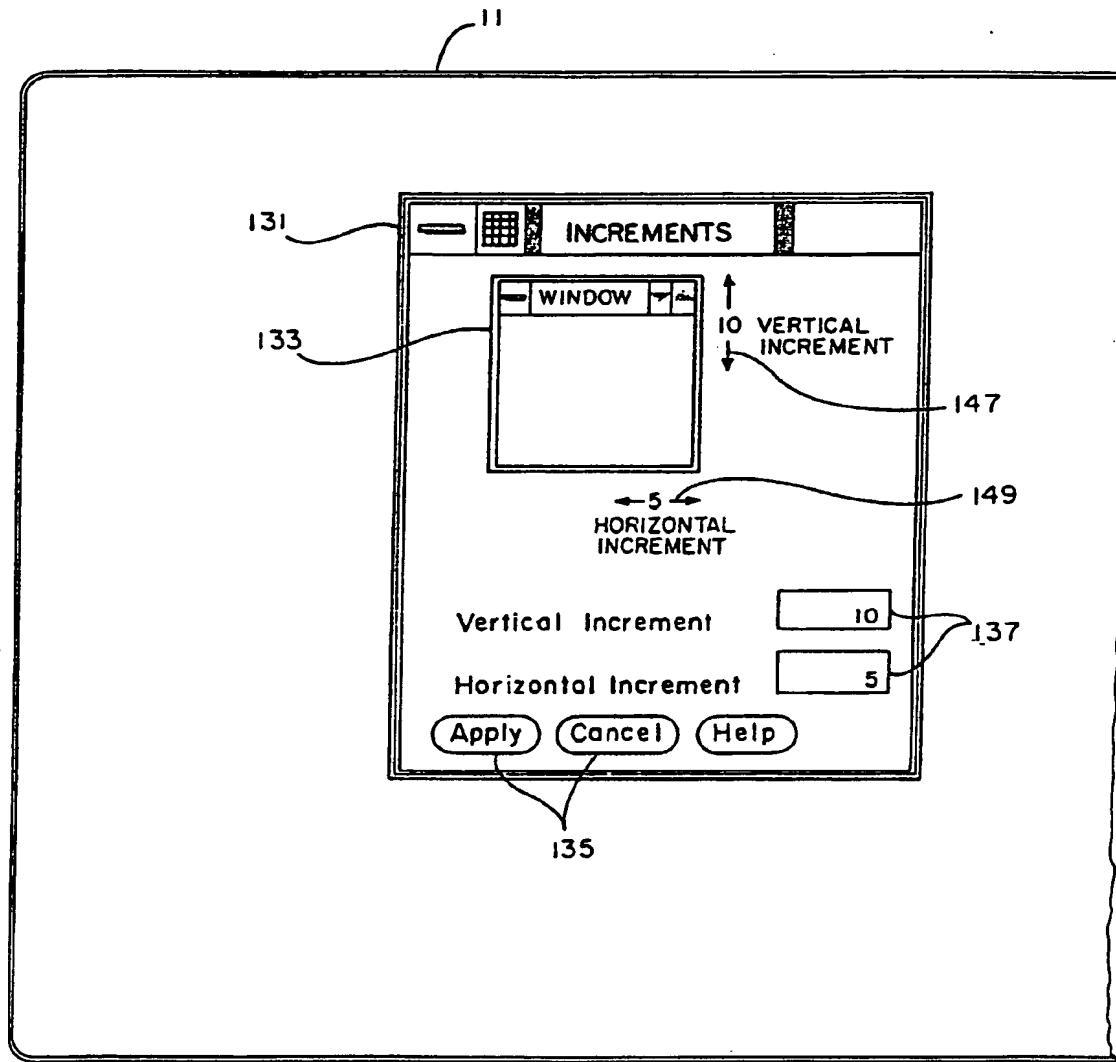


FIG. 10

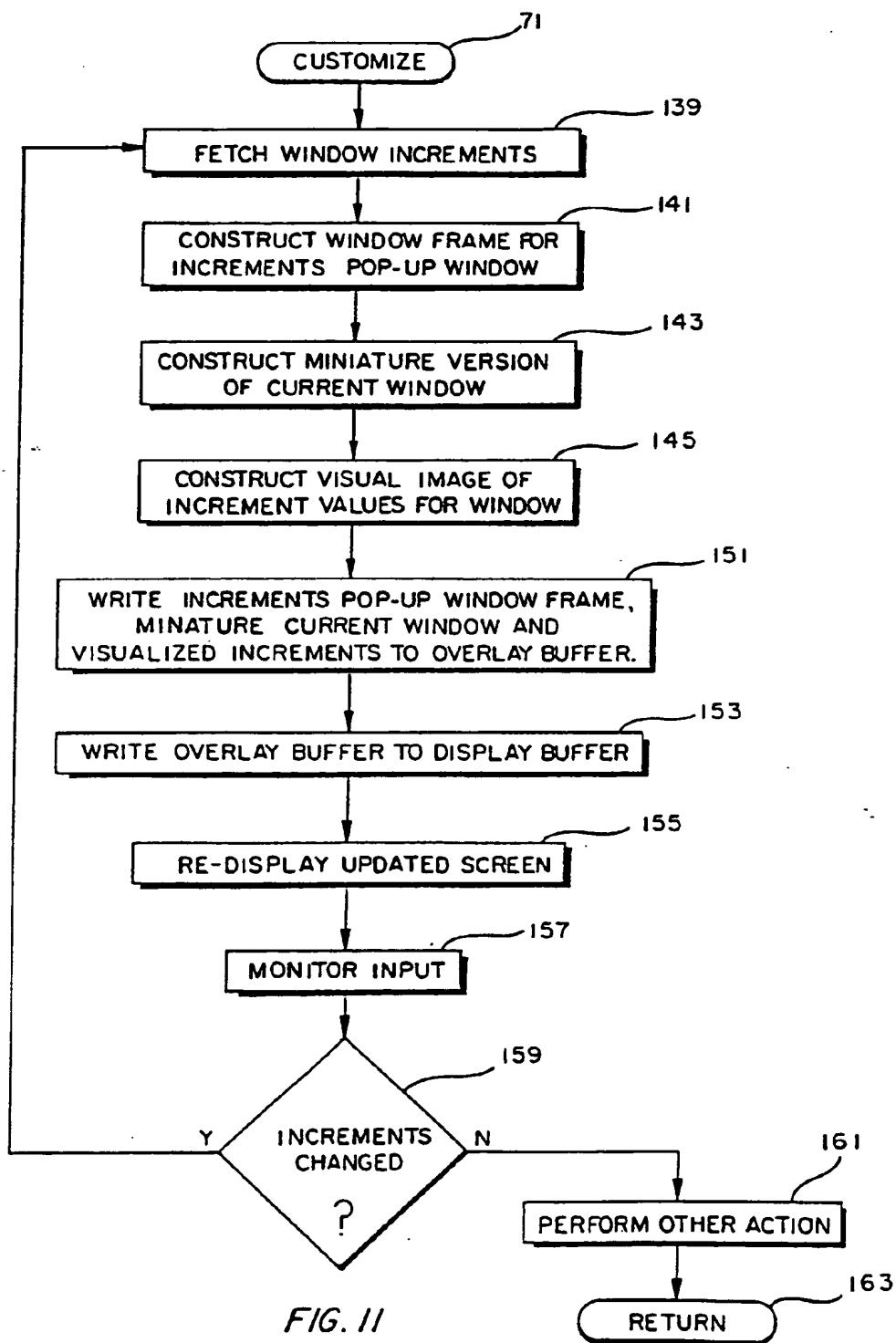


FIG. II

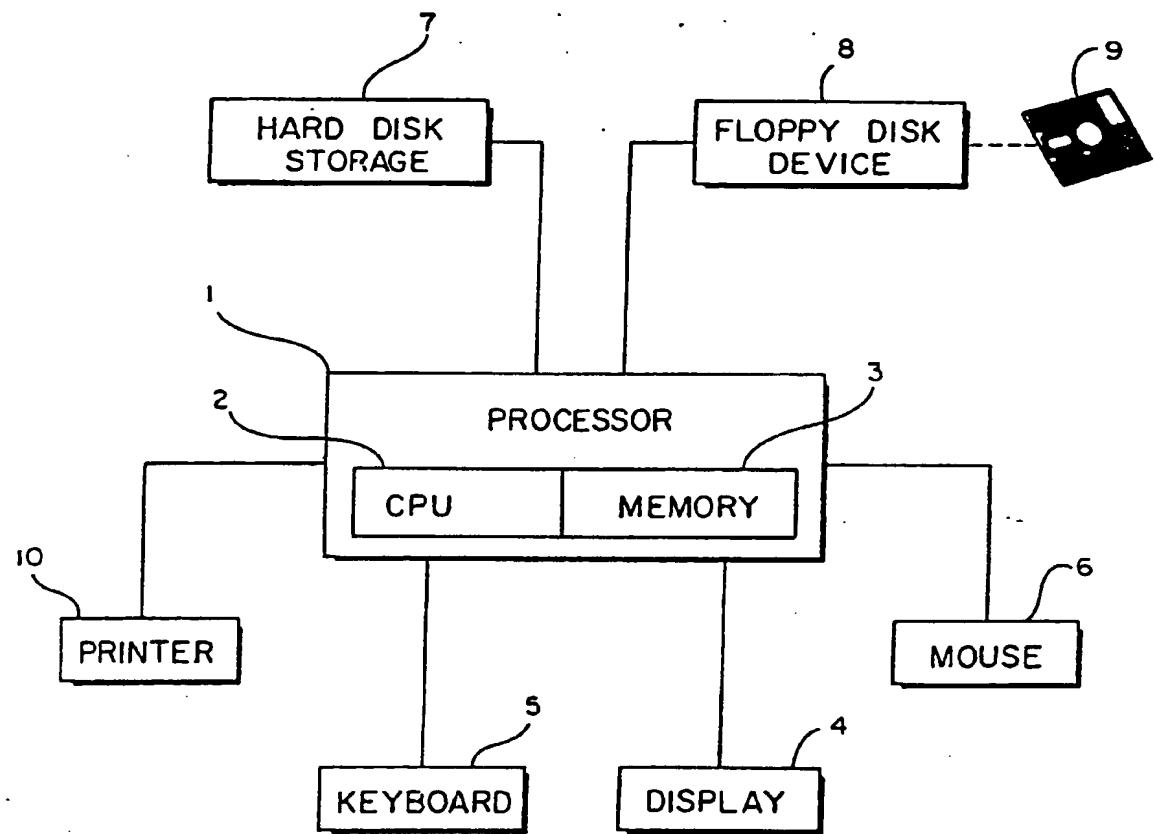


FIG. 12